

The Northwest Missourian

Official Student Publication of the Northwest Missouri State Teachers College

VOL. 23

A. C. P. Member

NOVEMBER 20, 1936

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NO. 10

Rulon Rates In Mythical MIAA All-Star Eleven

FIRST TEAM!

Left End--Dwight Diller, Warrensburg
Left Tackle--Wayne Godard, Cape Girardeau
Left Guard--Eugene Teegarden, Warrensburg
Center--Roy Borgstadt, Warrensburg
Right Guard--Stanley Lewis, Springfield
Right Tackle--Frank Appleyard, Rolla
Right End--Carl Troester, Kirksville
Quarterback--Walter Rulon, Maryville
Left Half--Ralph Alexander, Kirksville
Right Half--Van Hammer, Warrensburg
Fullback--Leslie Post, Kirksville

This is the first year the sports writers of the conference newspapers have attempted to pick an all-conference football team and the team that has been chosen represents the writers' ideals of the best in the conference. There have been many arguments on who will make the team, and as to who was the best men to place on the team.

Starting with the end positions, there are no really outstanding ends in the conference; however, there is little doubt that Dwight Diller of Warrensburg is the best of the lot. He was the only outstanding choice for the team, and therefore is captain of this mythical eleven. The other end berth goes



WALTER RULON
All-Star Quarterback.

to Carl Troester, of the Kirksville Bulldogs. Troester has played three years on championship teams, and this year played regular on the Bulldog team.

Tackles in the conference were a little easier to choose from. With such men as Wayne Godard of Cape Girardeau, and Frank Appleyard of the Missouri School of Mines, and Ed Molitoris of Maryville, it was easier to choose who would be the conference's best. The only trouble coming when the attempt was made to choose between Molitoris and Godard. As most of the writer's chose Godard, he was placed on the first team.

Again the conference was graced with several outstanding guards. Among those that were outstanding and who played regular this year, there is a long list, each team submitting a different choice, and each choice was voted on. Eugene Teegarden, led the ballot.

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Miss Sandison is Highly Praised

Dr. Willard E. Givens, executive secretary of the N.E.A. at Washington, D. C., in his lecture before a general session of the Missouri State Teachers Association meeting in Kansas City last week, spoke highly of the work of Miss Mildred Sandison, a graduate of the College. He particularly commended her for the work she has done for the N.E.A. Journal, official organ of the Association.

Giving Thanks

For the hay and the corn and wheat that is reaped,
For the labor well done, and the barns that are heaped,
For the sun and the dew and the sweet honeycomb,
For the rose and the song, and the harvest brought home—
Thanksgiving! Thanksgiving!

For the trade and the skill and the wealth in our land,
For the cunning and strength of the workingman's hand,
For the good that our artists and poets have taught,
For the friendship that hope and affection have brought—
Thanksgiving! Thanksgiving!

For the homes that with purest affection are blest,
For the season of plenty and well deserved rest,
For our country extending from sea to sea,
The land that is known as the "Land of the Free"—
Thanksgiving! Thanksgiving!

—ANON

All-School Thanksgiving Party is Tomorrow Night

"Turkey Trot"—the name applied to the annual all-school, no-date party and dance—will be staged tomorrow (Saturday) night in the College Library. Admission to the affair, which will be in session between the hours of 8:30 and 12 o'clock, is 10c per person.

Clara Ellen Wolf, chairman of the College social committee, is general chairman of committees planning for the party, and she promises that it will be one of the most outstanding all-school functions of the year.

Dancing will be the order of the evening in the West Library, and card playing will be in session in

the East Library. The College dance orchestra will provide music for the dance.

Decorations will carry out the Thanksgiving theme, Miss Wolf said this week. Refreshments to be served will be "new and different."

Following are chairmen of committees preparing for the party:

Ludmila Vavra, publicity; Norine Meredith, decorations; Jack Wright, refreshments; Mary Louis Lyle, floor show; Harl Holt, East Library activities; and Bonnie McFall, assistant.

Chaperones will be Mr. and Mrs. Norvel Saylor and Miss Margaret Stephenson.

Bearcats Play Rockhurst In Final Contest

Facing their last opponent for the 1936 season, the Bearcats will play the strong Rockhurst team in Kansas City, today. Rockhurst has had a poor season thus far, having lost most of its games. Last week Rockhurst lost to Chillicothe business college.

Having lost their last three starts, the Bearcats are looking forward to winning this game, and Coach E. A. Davis, is planning to start all of his seniors in the game, and then playing all his freshmen that he can possibly use to see what he will have next year.

Coach Davis will take all the men who remained out for football until the present date. Some 50 of them will leave at noon today for the game tonight and will return after the game.

Although the Bearcats have had none too good a season, there is still the chance that they will or can end the season with 5 won and three lost, or rather 4 won 1 tied and 3 lost. With this chance, the Bearcats are playing to win, so that their season will end above the 500 percent mark.

There are some six seniors playing their last game for the Bearcats. They are Walter Rulon, captain and quarterback, and con-

sidered the best pass tosser in the state. Glen Rouse, who has played several years, four to be exact, at guard position, is one of the best in the conference and will probably receive recognition as such. Lloyd Flanders, another guard, one who has played here his last two years has been one of the best defensive men in the conference.

Zeke Kious, a tackle, playing his first year for the Bearcats, is playing his last year of football. Arthur Yates is the best fullback in the conference, with the least recognition on his own club. Yates is one of the hardest running backs in the conference. Herschel Neil, playing his first and last year of football, will be missed another year because now, with a year's experience, he would be the hardest man in the conference to stop. Donlay Francis, the flashy end from St. Joseph who is playing his fourth year with the Bearcats, has speed and ability to spare, and uses both to an advantage when on the field.

No Monday Meeting

The Writer's Club will have no meeting Monday afternoon as some of its members have examinations according to an announcement made this week by Miss Mattie M. Dykes, sponsor of the organization. The next meeting date will be announced from the bulletin board.

AAUP Elects Officers; Papers Are Delivered

At a meeting of the Maryville chapter of the American Association of University Professors at the Methodist church parlor on Thursday evening, of last week, Mr. W. T. Garrett was elected president of the group. Other officers elected were, Mr. Norvel Saylor, treasurer, and Dr. Anna Painter, secretary.

During the course of the evening's program, Dr. Ruth Lowery and Dr. J. W. Hake, members of the English and science departments, gave addresses on outstanding educational problems of today.

A summary of Dr. Lowery's address follows:

Last spring, Dr. Wilhelm Groh, rector of Heidelberg university, sent out over four hundred invitations to foreign universities, colleges, and learned societies to attend on June 27-30 what was ostensibly at least, the celebration of the five hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of Germany's oldest university. Heidelberg applied for its charter in October, 1385 and classes began in October, 1386. No invitation was sent with more certainty of its acceptance than those to England, for the Nazi representatives had only recently been shown

(Continued on page 5)

Fall Term Ends Next Wednesday Holiday Ensues

Classes at the College for the Fall quarter will close next Wednesday, November 25, at noon. That date also marks the beginning of the Thanksgiving vacation.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week will be devoted to final examinations. Three o'clock classes will have examinations on Monday afternoon between one and three o'clock. Four o'clock classes will convene between the hours of three and five for final examinations.

On Tuesday morning, between

NO PAPER NEXT WEEK

Two reasons prevail which will account for the fact that no NORTHWEST MISSOURIAN will be published next week. One is the fact that the College will be in session only two and one-half days, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday morning, and the staff feels that it would be useless to publish a paper that week. The second reason is the fact that reporters on the MISSOURIAN are "only human" and will, as will other students, need all available time preparing for final examinations. The next issue of the MISSOURIAN will appear on Dec. 4.

8 and 10 o'clock, regular 8 o'clock class examinations will be held and between 10 and 12 o'clock, 9 o'clock classes will convene. On Tuesday afternoon, 10 o'clock class examinations will be in order between 1 and 3 o'clock and 11 o'clock class examination will be in order between 3 and 5 o'clock. On Wednesday morning, 1 o'clock classes will hold examinations between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock and 2 o'clock classes will hold examinations between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.

Freshman orientation examinations were held for sections I and II at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Students will be leaving the campus for their homes after Wednesday noon. Residence Hall will close Wednesday afternoon and will reopen Monday afternoon, November 30.

The new quarter will be resumed on Tuesday, December 1. That day will be given over to enrollment.

Somerville Tells of Purpose and Scope of Credit Unions

Mr. Leslie G. Somerville, instructor in the College department of education and secretary of the Northwest Missouri Teachers' Credit Union, spoke to the members of the Maryville Men's Forum in their weekly meeting held Monday noon at the South Methodist Flats. Mr. Somerville's topic was "The Credit Union."

Following is the text of Mr. Somerville's address:

"The Credit Union is a cooperative association whose object is to promote thrift and to provide its members with credit facilities. In its methods of organization, operation and control it is a 'bank

in miniature,' concerned with the smallest units of savings and equally small questions of credit. The emphasis is upon saving in installments at regular and frequent intervals and the credit union depends, for its success, on creating the habit of saving in its members.

"A thrift agency, the union specializes in the development of saving as a habit; a credit agency filling the gap in the banking system which leaves the small borrower without adequate credit resources. It is a practical means of educating the masses of the people in matters pertaining to

(Continued on Page 6)

BEARCATS LOSE TO INDIANS; TAKE FOURTH PLACE

Final Conference Game Goes Against the Maryville Players and Permits Cape Girardeau to Nose Into Third Position

Cape Girardeau's Indians defeated the Maryville Bearcats, 7-0, in a game played on the local College field last Friday afternoon. This was Maryville's third consecutive defeat in the M.I.A.A. This defeat placed the Bearcats in fourth position for the title race.

The Bearcats played inspired ball throughout the first half but weakened under the second half drive of the Cape Indians. The Indians, fresh from a victory over Springfield, were out to finish the season with no defeats and came back in the last half with a drive that surprised and wilted the defense of the Bearcats.

For Maryville, Ed Molitoris, last year's all-conference tackle, played one of his best games of the season. Yates was playing his usual consistent game, picking up yards through plunges and keeping the Indians at distance with his long kicks. Rulon, ace passer for Maryville, played a good game. In the line, Flanders played an outstanding game.

Maryville has one game left for this season and that with an improved Rockhurst team from Kansas City today.

The starting lineups:

Maryville	Cape
Hicks, le	le, Jones
Claybaugh, lt	lt, Godard
Rouse, lg	lg, Conrad
Richards, c	c, Harrison
Flanders, rg	rg, Best
Molitoris, rt	rt, Sherfield
Francis, re	re, Edmundson
Rulon, qb	qb, Godwin
Wilbur Moore, rh	rh, Harris
Yates, lh	lh, Hall
Wilhelm, fb	fb, Parker

Substitutions: Maryville, Zuchowski, end; Walter Moore, Almquist, Brewer, Neil, halfbacks; Kious, tackle; M. Rogers, Zembles, R. Rogers, guards; Canawon, center. Cape, Wright, Ferguson, centers; Bona, Popp, halfbacks; M. Metje, guard; Lewis, fullback; W. Metje, quarterback.

Officials: John Wulf, referee; Larry Quigley, umpire; Hubert Campbell, headlinesman.

District Outdoor Basketball Boys In Tournament

Counties of the Teachers College district are participating today and tomorrow in the annual district outdoor basketball tournament being held at the College gymnasium. Playing in the tournament which began at 10 o'clock this morning and will continue throughout this afternoon, tomorrow morning and afternoon, and will end with the championship game which will be played tomorrow night at 8:30 o'clock.

Teams taking part in the tournament are winners of tournaments held in each county represented here. Following were the counties and towns represented in the tournament at the time this paper went to press: Andrew county, Bolckow; Atchison, Fairfax; Buchanan, Rushville; Clinton, Grayson; Nodaway, Hopkins; Clay, Holt; Caldwell, Kingston; Daviess, winner of elimination between Coffey, Altamont and Pattonsburg; Harrison, Gilman City; Grundy, Spickard; Carroll, Bogard; DeKalb, Union Star; Gentry, not announced at the time this paper went to press; Worth, Sheridan; and Holt, Corning.

No entries were received from Platte, Ray, Mercer and Livingston counties at the time this paper went to press.

Roy Brown, Donald Sipes and Vernon Green, students of the College, are acting as officials for the tournament. They were selected by the district association.

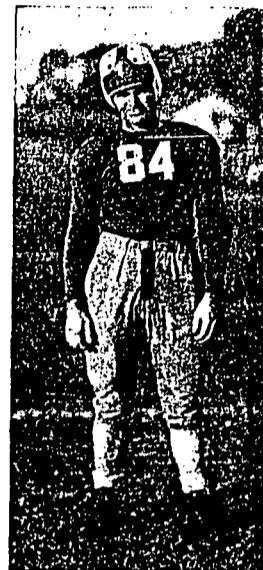
bia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Company. She was the original fourth member of the "Clara, 'Em, 'n' Lu," radio program. Miss Allyn attended Northwestern university with all three members of that radio team.

For three continuous years, Harriet Allyn won the Montana Declamatory contest, a state-wide competition held at the University in Missoula. Later, for her college, she selected Northwestern university in Evanston, Ill., and graduated in 1927. Almost directly after graduating she was cast in "The Undercurrent," a one-act play which toured from coast to coast for two years. Subsequently she appeared in professional productions in New York, Chicago and other cities. She has also been heard extensively over the radio.

From coast to coast, Miss Allyn has met with pronounced success in her character depictions, which are remembered by her audiences long after Miss Allyn has gone. Touring from New York City to Los Angeles critics and drama authorities have hailed her rhapsodically, New York newspapers comparing her to Lucile La Verne, Chicago, to Ruth Draper and Cornelia Otis Skinner, while Denver has declared "Harriet Allyn's work is so real it almost hurts the spectator."

While that experiment is part of our system I think that we should be eternally vigilant against attempts to check expression of opinions that we loathe and believe to be fraught with death, unless they so imminently threaten immediate interference with the lawful and pressing purposes of the law that an immediate check is required to save the country.—Justice Holmes

These Bearcats Are Given MIAA Honorable Mention



Students Enjoy Experience As Big Instructors

"You disturbed our class" signed Dr. Henry Foster—a message received by our acting president on Friday of last week after we had visited each class to give out announcements that one o'clock classes would meet. The youngest president in the United States for these two days, was caught in his office with his feet on his desk and a pencil behind his ear according to the College Leica who claims to have a photograph proof to verify his statement.

"There was a lot of people in to see me Friday afternoon," said the young president, "but unfortunately I was out and unable to see them. Probably there were some constructive thinkers who would have wanted to revise the faculty or make some new laws for Residence Hall," he added. It was rumored that there was a petition being circulated about for signers, that without stopping of school would provide for the construction of a new administration building out of the stones of the old building and that the old building would not be torn down until the new one was built.

It was grand experience for the young student teachers. Now they can sympathize with so many of our faculty members who have found grey hairs in their heads after their first quarter's teaching. "I had an epidemic," said Henry Robinson, "when all the football boys in my class took the notion just after I had finished calling the roll that it was time to go down to the gym to start getting their legs taped for the game." "And to think," said Henry, "after my being so considerate with them, they let Cape romp all over their pride and anatomies."

And there was Lorace Catterson, who lectured to his social science class while they were all quite comfortably wedged into the telephone booth. It was learned later by this reporter that Mr. Catterson was lecturing on the subject "How to be a Successful Evesdropper" and that he believes that getting the class in the mood

is half the task accomplished and here he could get the proper atmosphere.

The underclassmen are to be complimented on the way they went ahead with their work for it seems that they were more anxious to make these two days of school as much or more important than any of the regular school days.

Harriet Allyn Impersonator Here Dec. 2d

When Harriet Allyn, talented monologist and impersonator, appears at the College in an assembly program on Wednesday, December 2, she will be seen in a series of her most successful characterizations. There will be a picture of a little woman from Montana visiting Chicago for the first time in her life, baffled by the noise and traffic, and hurt because the busy commuters have no time to be neighborly. Another sketch will show a ranch woman hanging on a party line in an effort to annihilate desolation; and still another, depicting a young Swedish mother dragging her tired son around a country fair. A girl of the mountain country, a lady at a band concert, characters in Union Station will make up a varied program of types selected from the Empire of the Midwest.

Miss Allyn, a personal friend of Miss Margaret Stephenson, director of women's activities, was raised on a sheep ranch near Lewiston, Montana and is thoroughly familiar with the background from which she has drawn her types and on speaking terms with all of her characters. In grade school she was struck with the desire to act, and fortunately for her and the young thespians she gathered around her, a farm house near the school burned, leaving only a long front porch with a few doors hanging on their hinges. This was seized for the young people's stage, the doors utilized for exits and entrances, and eventually a series of dramas were unfolded to the astonished gaze of the citizens of Lewistown, Montana.

Harriet Allyn has been featured on the radio over both the Colum-

The Stroller

So far, I haven't heard any reports about the circular letter that was sent out last week.

Well, Well, Well—Sue Brown again with J. H. Will strange things never cease? Now behave, "Sincerely Sue."

I really feel sorry for Frances Daughterty. She was shut-in for a long time, and now K. C. is moving to Dallas, Texas. And, incidentally, that is a long, long trip.

I see where "the Great" Inez Love has added some more to her string. Brewer and Moore are the latest. Wonder how the b. f. from home rates now?

Now where has Waterman disappeared to? He wasn't at the dance and hasn't been at the dorm lately.

Poor Rosy—it looks like Jimmy is drifting away. But I'm not sure yet; only time will tell.

See where Pinky Robertson has a new one (Bill Bernau). I wonder what the home town b. f. will do now—and if he will run off from home again?

Before long Ike Howell will become a social butterfly. He was dancing over at the dorm the other night.

Overheard in the library: Turner Tyson is bound and determined he's going to be a bachelor, but I couldn't get the particulars, so I promise more news along that line later on.

Around examination time a young man's fancy turns to books, or should.

Will somebody please show "Fuzzie" Harrison what "muggin'" is. If you can't show her, for heaven's sake, please tell her.

Is it serious this time, Wynn Duncan? You and Miss Walker make a ducky-looking pair.

It seems that "Swede" Carlson and "Mush" Roberts had a queer bedfellow the other night—a nice little doggie. Now wasn't that nice of the boys to take that dog in

out of the cold?

Ragman: "Any old clothes? Any old clothes?"

Frat. pledge: "Get away from here—this is a fraternity house."

Ragman: "Any old bottles?"

Miss Schulte wants her public to know that she received a card with the gardenias that I referred to last week. And further-more, if anyone wants to know any more about it, please see her.

Well, Glenna Smith, how are you going to explain the b. f. of tonight to Herbie? And won't Howard be jealous?

See where Jean Nickle has become a dorm butterfly. Started out just like a bolt from the blue above and is still going. More power to you, boy.

Ye Editor tells me that he's giving the Missourian staff a Thanksgiving vacation and will "close down" the office next week. Anyhow, we don't have a paper next week, but we'll be back on December 4.

Now I know many of you will be at the dorm party tonight, but I hope to see you all at the "Turkey Trot" tomorrow night—only 10c per and there will be entertainment, eats, dancing and what not. Better all come out as this will be the last chance to celebrate until after the exams. So until next quarter, I will keep still.

Mr. Edward Morgan, a graduate of the College in the class of 1933 and who is now a student of law at Georgetown university in Washington, D. C., acted as the representative of the College at the inauguration of the Right Reverend Corrigan as Rector of Catholic university in Washington, according to a letter received here by President Uel W. Lamkin. President Lamkin had invited Mr. Morgan to act as this institution's representative on the occasion.

Mr. Morgan is employed in the general accounting offices in the capitol.

Last August he was nominated in the primary as representative to Missouri's legislature on the Democratic ticket, but he found it necessary to resign because of his under-age and because of his desire to study law.

Social Events

Residence Hall Thanksgiving Dinner.

A Thanksgiving dinner will be given for the women of Residence Hall on Tuesday evening, Nov. 24. Cocktails will be served in the Hall's parlor before dinner.

After the dinner, a dessert party will be given in the parlor for the women and their dates. Pie and coffee are to be served. The remainder of the evening will be spent dancing.

The general committee for the party is, Georgetta Everett, Margaret Smith, Glenna Smith, Elizabeth Adams, Mona Pennington, Wilma Meyers, Virginia Page, Lorene F. Johnson, Ruth Henning, Margaret Adams, Mary Frances Morrell, Martha Phillips.

Residence Hall Dance Tonight.

The women of Residence Hall will sponsor an apron and overall dance this (Friday) evening from 8:30 o'clock until 12:00 o'clock at the Hall. They have named their dance the "Last Chance Dance," as it is the last chance the women will have to invite the men during leap year. The dance is for the women of Residence Hall and their gentlemen guests.

Decorations are to be in the rustic manner. There will be a fire in the fireplace and on each side of the fireplace will be cornshocks. Blue paper covered with stars will hide the lights and give the effect of a sky. A large harvest moon will give the dancers light to dance by. Bales of hay and pumpkins will complete the harvest picture. Cider will be served between dances.

The chaperones are to be faculty members residing at Residence Hall, who include Miss Margaret Stephenson, Miss Ruth Villars, Miss Irene Dunlap, Miss Marian Kerr, Miss Alline Fentress.

The College dance orchestra will play for the dance.

The general committee in charge of the dance is composed of Elizabeth Wright, Maudeen Walker, Thelma Patrick, Ethel Hester, Sally Bonham, Delores Messener, Mary Turner, Glenna Smith, Dorothy Wort, Rebecca Foley, Deane Phillips, Lois Utterback, Elizabeth Utz, Virginia Page, Mary Lucille Powell, Mary Shoemaker, Catherine Carlton, Emma Lee Vance, Lois McCartney.

Faculty Dames' Dinner.

The Faculty Dames entertained their husbands with a dinner at the Dream Kitchen last night. After the dinner, Miss Mary E. Kieth gave an address on her trip to Europe this summer.

The committee in charge of the dinner was, Mrs. R. T. Wright, Mrs. J. C. Miller, Mrs. Bert Cooper, Mrs. A. J. Cauffield, Mrs. Donald Valk, Mrs. Homer T. Phillips, Mrs. Frank Horsfall.

Varsity Villagers Guests at Buffet Supper.

The Housemother's Association entertained about 150 Varsity Villagers with a buffet supper, Wednesday evening at 6:30 o'clock in the Dream Kitchen of the Maryville Electric and Power Co.

Mrs. W. A. Miller and Mrs. Ralph Marcell received guests at the door. Mrs. Virgil Holmes and Mrs. E. C. Bagby served the first course and Mrs. John Donaldson and Mrs. D. R. Baker the second.

Incidental music was provided by Helen Gaugh, pianist; a string trio, Marian Kirk, Eleanor Hunt and Lois McCartney; the freshman sextet and a duet of piano and

SOCIAL CALENDAR

Nov. 20 Residence Hall formal dance.

Nov. 21 All-school Thanksgiving dance.

Nov. 25 Close of Fall quarter.

Dec. 1 Opening of Winter quarter.

Dec. 2 Harriet Allyn on assembly, program.

Dec. 5 Varsity Villagers Christmas dance.

Dec. 11 Sigma Mu Christmas dance.

Dec. 12 All-school Christmas Ball.

Dec. 13 Open house at Residence Hall.

Dec. 18 Christmas Vacation begins.

flute by Clara and Louise Lippman.

Mrs. Forest Fromen and Mrs. Alfred Logan were the co-chairmen in charge of arrangements for the supper. Mrs. Virgil Holmes, president of the organization, presided. The chairman of the reception committee was Miss Hattie Hall, Mrs. Ray Dice of music. Mrs. L. L. Livengood of table and the chairmen of the food committee were Mrs. Cloe Brown, Mrs. J. A. Anderson, Mrs. E. R. Pyles and Mrs. Frank Bickett.

"M" Club Dance.

The M club gave its annual "Varsity Drag" last Friday night in the West Library from 8:30 to 12:00 o'clock. A large crowd was in attendance. Decorations were in green and white. The dance was informal.

During the intermission the group was entertained by six "darkies" who sang and danced in the true Southern fashion. The College dance orchestra played for the dancing.

Varsity Villagers' Lucky Star Dance.

Be a smilin' around those Varsity Villagers, men, you may be lucky enough to get a bid to the Lucky Star Dance. Varsity Villagers are all women of the College who do not reside at Residence Hall.

The organization is planning this dance for the evening of December 5 and it will be at the Country Club. Decorations will be in keeping with the "lucky star" theme. The dance is going to be informal.

Varsity Villagers may obtain reservations at twenty-five cents for each couple from Miss Margaret Stephenson's office, beginning Monday. Plan to attend.

Hall Lights

Miss Margaret Turney, a former student of the College, was visiting with friends in the Hall Sunday. Miss Turney is now teaching in Forrest City, Mo.

Esther Krumme spent the week-end visiting with friends in Ravenwood, Mo.

Miss Dorothy Roach of St. Joseph, Mo., spent the week-end visiting with her sister, Margy Roach.

Elizabeth Adams spent the week-end visiting with friends in Redding, Iowa.

Miss Vivian Ross of Ravenwood

PREPARE YOURSELF NOW
for the heavy social season ahead.
HAGEE BEAUTY SHOP

spent the week-end visiting with friends in the Hall. Miss Ross is a former student of the College.

Miss Sara Louise Berndt of Stanberry, Mo., was visiting with Jane Vogt last Thursday and Friday.

Miss Dorothea DePew spent Saturday with friends in St. Joseph, Mo.

Miss Mary Jane Newlon of Hopkins, a former student of the College, was visiting with friends in the Hall Sunday.

Miss Virginia Schulte of St. Joseph, Mo., was visiting with her sister, Kathryn Schulte over the week-end.

Miss Ruth Morrow of Plattsburg was visiting with Martha Mae Holmes Friday.

Miss Grace Helen Goodson of Lennox, Iowa was visiting friends in the Hall Friday.

Velma Cass spent the week-end visiting with friends in Kansas City, Mo.

Leone McIntosh was visiting with friends in Skidmore, Mo., over the week-end.

Dorothea Davis spent the week-end visiting with friends in Kansas City, Mo.

Kathryn Schulte spent Saturday in Omaha, Nebraska.

Mary Meadows spent the week-end visiting friends in Kansas City, Mo.

Miss Medford McFall of Smithville, Mo., was visiting her sister, Bonnie McFall, over the week-end. Miss McFall is a former student of the College.

Miss Marian Maloy spent the week-end visiting friends in Kansas City, Mo.

Edwardena Harrison spent last week-end at her home in Burlington Junction, Mo.

Liberalism believes in disciplined inquiry, in the technique of the laboratory and in scientific control.

Students to Omaha to Hear Tannhauser

A group from the College motored to Omaha, Neb., last Saturday, to see the performance of the opera "Tannhauser." The performance was given by the San Carlo Opera Company as the concluding opera of a series of six operas given last week in Omaha.

Mrs. Herman Schuster, wife of Mr. Herman Schuster of the College music department, was instrumental in securing opera tickets and transportation for the

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five students who made the trip. Those making the trip to Omaha were: Katherine Schulte, Virginia Schulte, Ruth Wray, Lorace Caterson, and Harland Grayson. They were accompanied by Mrs. Schuster.

According to those making the trip, large crowds attended the opera, which was given in the large municipal auditorium. Excellent acoustics in the auditorium enabled the music to be heard from every part of the room. Especially outstanding was the stage scenery used in the production. The cast of the opera company included one hundred and fifty performers. The group was particularly impressed by the beauty of "Venus," and by the singing of masculine members of the supporting cast.

Lous Groh Heads Adult Education

Mr. Louis Groh, a graduate of the College in the class of 1935, is now working in the capacity of supervisor of worker's education in St. Joseph. Mr. Groh is working under Mr. E. W. Mounce, former member of the College social science faculty who is now state director of worker's education, with headquarters in the public library building in St. Joseph.

Mr. Groh has charge of the enrollment for literacy and workers and adult education, according to a letter received by Dr. O. Myking Mehus last week. Mr. Groh said that there are thirty-seven full-

time teachers employed in St. Joseph under the Works Progress Administration.

Each night, Mr. Groh checks and records the enrollment for each class at the Junior college in St. Joseph. Teachers meetings are held on Saturday of each week and at that time teachers check with Mr. Groh on their lessons. At this meeting questions which have arisen are considered.

Mr. Groh has charge of the enrolling department of the worker's education classes. He reports that at the present time 864 students are enrolled throughout the city of St. Joseph.

According to reports, Mr. Mounce is well satisfied with the program which Mr. Groh has set up in St. Joseph.

During the past summer, Mr. Groh was employed by the PWA as supervisor of the Floyd and Young schools' playgrounds in the city.

In closing his letter, Mr. Groh extended an invitation to Dr. Mehus to attend his classes.

AUTOMOBILE
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TRIBUNE
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The Northwest Missourian

Published once a week at the State Teachers College, Maryville, Mo., except the last of August and the first of September.

Entered as second class matter, November 9, 1914, at the Post Office at Maryville, Mo., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Charter Member Missouri Press Association.
Member Northwest Missouri Press Association
Member Associated Collegiate Press

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Subscription Rates

One Year,—\$1.00 One Quarter,—25c

Advertising Rates Quoted on Request.

THANKSGIVING

In October, 1621, the Pilgrim Fathers celebrated their first American harvest festival. On that occasion the Pilgrims invited to be their guests the friendly Indians who lived close to the colonists and all "buried the hatchet of feud" and feasted on game and fish, wild fruits from the forests, and cornbread and vegetables from the new gardens. Chief Massasoit, the Pilgrim's friend and ally, joined in the feasting which lasted three days during that month. An abundance of roast turkey, the now famous Thanksgiving bird, graced the tables at the early festival.

Each year following the first observance, the Pilgrims set a Thanksgiving day aside during which, despite drouths and other misfortunes which they endured, they gave thanks for their many blessings. In 1636 we find the first record of the kind of celebration such as we now hold. In that year, the colonists of Scituate, in Plymouth Colony, gathered "in the meeting-house beginning some half hour before nine and continued until after twelve o'clock," with prayer, psalm-singing and sermon.

During the Revolutionary War, several Thanksgiving days were held. The Continental Congress set one day as December 18, 1777, and in 1789, President George Washington proclaimed November 26 as a national Thanksgiving Day "for the establishment of a government which made for happiness and safety." For several years, the day was strictly a New England holiday, but gradually it came to be observed in the Western and Southern States.

President Abraham Lincoln, in 1864, established our present Thanksgiving day which is always celebrated on the last Thursday in November. Lincoln set aside the day "for the defense against unfriendly designs without and signal victories over the enemy who is in our own household."

President Franklin D. Roosevelt has already set aside Thursday, November 26, as national Thanksgiving day for this year. The President's proclamation makes the day a national holiday in the territories and in the District of Columbia.

Religious meetings on Thanksgiving day are still held throughout the nation, but the services are, however, largely overshadowed by feasting and "merry-making." Dinners, football games and parties predominate in the modern national spirit of Thanksgiving. Why not spend at least a portion of the day, at least, in giving thanks for the numerous blessings with which American people are privileged today?

THE LAST GAME

The Bearcats are, at present, in Kansas City where they are preparing to finish their 1936 grid

The Guest Editorial

THE PRESS



Prior to the entrance of the United States into the World War our country was flooded with propaganda favoring the allies. War atrocities were emphasized with the greatest effect possible with the English language. All European news sources were carefully censored and tainted by the British. The United States public mind was subtly blended into war fever by one-sided news broadcasts, and a vast majority of our citizens were pleased that we went to war.

During the interim immediately preceding the Italian-Ethiopian conflict the press was practically unanimous in prophesying the ultimate defeat of the Italian army in Africa. The publicity on the movements of the British fleet was in most instances clothed as a great humanitarian effort to protect and perpetuate an ignorant nation. Even radio celebrities in their public appearances out in the nation seemed to be in collaboration with the indistinguishable force, including the press, which seem to attempt again to prepare the public mind to a willingness to enter into another conflict to make the world safe for negro nations and the Mediterranean safe for the British navy.

During recent months, as never before, there has been demonstrated to the United States public an attempt of metropolitan newspapers to indoctrinate the mind of the voting public. Vast newspaper combines as colossal as the chaotic Insull Holding Company, large areas of newspaper space through syndicated dissimulation, canned editorials editorialized news reporting, and other influences joined in a concerted effort to influence the American public.

Newspaper advertising would have us ill with pink toothbrush, B. O., coffee nerves, excess acidity, tired, run-down feeling, et cetera.

In the American universities and colleges the opportunity is presented whereby students in history, economics, and sociology may secure a store of facts which may serve as a background from which to evaluate current events in their true light. A broad-mindedness is assured from a wide range of pertinent information and an understanding of means and methods of securing the truth of all current problems.

—ROY FERGUSON

schedule on the field of the Rockhurst College Hawks. This afternoon's game is the final game of the season booked for the football warriors who wear the green and white colors.

Coaches E. A. Davis and Wilbur Stalcup have been guiding the football antics of a large squad of men for a period of three months, and these men have been giving the best of their football talents so that when the big games rolled around, Maryville might win.

The team this year has been victorious and has been defeated, but in victory and in defeat, the student body realizes and appreciates the fact that the team was working for the honor and glory of the Maryville State Teachers College. It was hoped at the beginning of the season that the Maryville team would emerge in top position of the Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association standings, but the fact that it did not does not lower in any way the team in the minds of members of the student body; the Bearcat remains the favorite team of this institution!

This newspaper wishes to express the congratulations and best wishes to the entire team membership and especially to those senior men whose eligibility in collegiate football ceases today; those men who have served this College for one or more years on the gridiron.

HEROES OF AMERICAN HISTORY

THE GREAT TRAIL BLAZER!

Boone was born on a frontier farm, one of eleven children. He liked to hunt in the woods and became self-reliant and a fine backwoodsman. Together with his family and a group of settlers he founded Booneborough in Kentucky, and built a fort to resist the Indian attacks.



DANIEL BOONE

Once, when there was a scarcity of salt, Boone went to Blue Licks to get a supply. He was captured by the Indians, brought back to their village and became one of their tribe. He discovered a scheme to attack the settlers and, escaping from the Indians, he traveled day and night through the forest to warn the settlement and save it.



As the settlers started to fill up Kentucky, Boone lost all his lands and moved to Missouri. He lived to be 88 years old but remained a pioneer and hunter to the last.

Dieterich President H. S. Association

At the annual meeting of the Missouri high school athletic association held last Friday in Kansas City, Mr. Herbert R. Dieterich, principal of the College high school was elected president of the state association.

Since 1931, Mr. Dieterich has represented the Northwest Missouri district on the board of control. However, Mr. Dieterich retains the job of officially representing this district due to the fact that officers of the association are elected from among board members.

Mr. Dieterich has lived in Maryville since 1927, serving as principal of Maryville high school for one year and since 1928 has been with the College department of education and chairman of the College committee on athletics.

Mr. Dieterich said that from now on the board of control would consist of seven members instead of six as Kansas City was voted a representative in the association. Other action taken by the Associ-

ation was the creation of an advisory council to the board of control consisting of a representative from the athletic department of the University of Missouri, one from each of the teacher's colleges and one from the Missouri state high school coaches association.

For the use of ineligible players during the present season, Monett was suspended from the association for one year, effective November 18.

Provision was made for voting by mail on proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws of the organization.

The association also approved a number of basketball tournament dates among which was included the District Outdoor Tournament here at the College on November 20-21.

Dr. Clarence A. Mills of the University of Cincinnati claims that the falling birth rate is due to an increase in the earth's heat.

Society has always crucified its truth-seekers because it fears them. It rightly regards adjustment to a new facts as a great inconvenience.—Ben B. Lindsey.

Teachers—

Possibly you have some unpaid school expenses needing to be paid—

Or there may be purchases you need to make right now to meet a present need—

You would like to fund these debts and present needs and make payment out of your monthly pay check—

The TEACHERS CREDIT UNION is in position to help you to the money and to help you work out a budget by which you can meet your obligations and set up a reserve account against future needs—

Northwest Missouri Teachers Credit Union

LESLIE G. SOMERVILLE, Secretary

Maryville, Mo.

AAUP Elects Officers; Papers Are Delivered

(Continued from page 1)

special consideration at the funeral of George V. No sooner had news reached England than a letter was sent to *The Times* inquiring why the English universities and especially Oxford should accept in the face of the astounding fact that 1500 professors, including forty-seven from Heidelberg, had been dismissed by the Nazi regime. Other letters to *The Times* followed, and the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Birmingham sent regrets. Thereupon, Dr. Groh recalled all invitations to England "to save," as he said, "other universities being placed in a dilemma."

Elsewhere other universities asserted that they could not take part in rites sponsored by the "avowed and shameless enemies of intellectual freedom." Stockholm, Oslo, and Amsterdam sent regrets. In the United States, Vassar, Amherst and the University of Virginia sent regrets. The United States, however, had the largest representation, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, Harvard, Yale, Michigan, Western Reserve, Kentucky, and Cornell being among the universities represented. Many of these acceptances were sent with much protest on the part of various groups, ranging from students' burning of Dr. Nicholas Murray's book to those who accused Dr. Conant of Harvard of inconsistency since he had twice rejected Dr. Hanfstaengl's offer of a scholarship fund. Harvard explained that it accepted because of the "ancient ties by which the universities of the world are united independent of political conditions at any particular time."

In all, thirty-two foreign countries sent delegates, and the flags of these countries were hoisted in a public ceremony resembling a military parade. No sign at any time was there of an academic robe, only military and semi-military uniforms. The rector, Dr. Groh, announced that the festivities were a demonstration to Germany and to the world of its will to be German. Such was also the meaning in the change which had been made in the inscription, "To the Eternal Spirit," which was placed over the entrance to the building given in 1931 by Dr. Jacob G. Schurman, former ambassador to Berlin. The effigy of the Greek goddess of wisdom was removed, and in its place was a Swastika with the altered inscription, "To the German Spirit."

During the Reformation, Heidelberg was an important seat of Protestant learning. In the seventeenth century, Spinoza was invited to become a member of the faculty, with the assurance that he should have the "utmost freedom of philosophizing." Last June, Dr. Rust, Minister of Science, Education, and People's Education in the Nazi government explained its official spirit. Among other things he said:

"The old idea of science based on the Sovereign right of abstract intellectual activity has gone forever. The new science is entirely different from the idea of knowledge that found its value in an unchecked effort to reach the truth. The true freedom of science is to be an organ of a nation's living strength and of its historic fate and to present this in obedience to the law of truth—therefore, hidden from the eyes of strangers, a change has taken place in the institutions of higher education since the Nazi party came to power.

This change has resulted from the fertile influence of the new *Weltanschauung* (world-philosophy) and radical realities."

Then the Nazi professor of philosophy, Dr. Kreick, defined further this "true freedom of science" by saying, "We do not know of or recognize truth for truth's sake or science for science's sake. Truth is the path and technique of science. Its purpose is the formation of human beings and racial life in accord with the character and natural laws of the community."

The Baltimore Sun in commenting on these speeches made on this occasion said, "There are few universities which are given the chance to repudiate the heritage of five and one half centuries. It can only be hoped that as it is the first, Heidelberg will be the last great seat of learning thus noisily to celebrate the destruction of its own faith."

In America there was no unified voicing of opinion regarding America's participation in this anniversary celebration. In England considerable discussion was carried on in letters to *The Times*. These letters have been collected and reprinted in a brochure called *Heidelberg and the Universities of America* in order, as the editors say, that Americans may know the grounds on English refusal. This book was recently presented to the college library, and is quite worth the attention of anyone concerned in the future of academic freedom in America.

The letter that opened the discussion was sent by the Bishop of Durham on February 4, 1936. Some paragraphs from this letter deserve quoting.

It hardly needs saying that in normal circumstances, such an invitation would be received with pleasure and accepted with alacrity, for its acceptance could not but imply fundamental agreement as to the principles and procedures which determine the pursuit of knowledge. The essential solidarity of academic purpose, the broadly human interest of science, the supreme and universal claim of truth, the indispensableness of liberty in its pursuit—these are the postulates which govern the policy and practice of civilized universities, and, apart from their honest acceptance, no genuine academic fellowship can exist.

Can it be truly said that these postulates are now accepted in the University of Heidelberg? I must needs think that the treatment accorded to the Heidelberg invitation ought to be determined by the answer which that question must receive. The racial fanaticism which has swept over Germany has not left the universities unaffected, and in Heidelberg its influence has been especially great. The savage persecution of the Jews, described with plenary knowledge and in poignant detail by Mr. James G. McDonald in his letter of resignation, has borne severely on the numerous Jewish professors and lecturers in the German universities. Large numbers, including many whose fame has extended far beyond the confines of Germany, have been expelled from office and driven into exile. In this evil process Heidelberg stands in the forefront. Its theory is fairly expressed by its practice. Here is a startling confession of academic doctrine:

The centre of physics teaching and research at the University of Heidelberg, hitherto known simply as the Physikalisches Institut, has recently been solemnly renamed the Philipp-Lenard-Institut. On December 13, at what the local Press justifiably called a unique ceremony, the Minister of Education, Dr. Wacker, formally dedicated the building. His speech may be summarized in a sentence taken from it which, literally translated, reads: "It is, then, very superficial to speak of science 'as such,' as a common property of mankind, equally accessible to all people and classes, and offering them all an equal field of work. The problems of science do not present themselves in the same way to all men. The negro or the Jew will view the same world in a different way from the German investigator." Professor J. Stark, the president of the Reichsanstalt, who followed him, was, according to the German report, "particularly zealous against the followers of Einstein and attacked with the greatest frankness the scientific methods of Professor Planck, who, as is notorious, even to-day stands at the head of a celebrated learned institution." The ceremony concluded with a Seig-Heil and the Horst-Wessel song. (V. Nature, January 18, 1936.)

The University in Germany has to face the new doctrine of German science, as the Church has to face that of German religion. Neither the mind nor the conscience of the individual is to stand outside the manipulation and control of the totalitarian national state. The present rulers of Germany would echo the cynical speech of Lenin: "It is true that liberty is precious—so precious that it must be rationalized." This demoted nationalism of the Nazis and Fascists endangers not only the peace of the world, but also the ultimate franchises of self-respecting mankind. In the victimized minorities—religious, academic, racial, and political—humanity has its true champions. That is their claim to the homage and assistance of all who value liberty. It cannot be right that the universities of Great Britain, which we treasure as the very

citadels of sound learning, because they are the vigilant guardians of intellectual freedom, should openly fraternize with the avowed and shameless enemies of both. The appearance of British representatives at the Heidelberg celebration, and the presenting by them of congratulatory addresses, could not but be understood everywhere as a public and deliberate condonation of the intolerance which has emptied the German universities of many of their most eminent teachers, and which is filling Europe with victims of cynical and heartless oppression.

Those who wrote in opposition to his stand were from various walks of life but chiefly non-academic. One was a professor who had given private lectures at Heidelberg. One was Sir Ian Hamilton who had seen war service. Their arguments were chiefly these: 1. It is not the German nation in her political organization that they would be congratulating but the university itself. 2. Intellectual boycott could result in nothing but hatreds and would create an atmosphere for the smouldering of the fire of a near war. 3 Any refusal to accept the university's invitation would be received as a condemnation of the general activities of the German government. 4. The injured and innocent members would feel rebuffed by the protest of non-acceptance. 5. A tolerant, forgiving spirit offered more hope because it brought to play the slow, steady pressure of reason.

Those writing in favor of declining the invitations felt that there was too great a risk taken: in publicly showing approval of the state to which Nazi control had brought education. One even said that letters of condolence were more in order. Another felt there could be no proper exchange of greetings with those who had repudiated the whole academic tradition, especially if the object of the celebration was to make it appear that the offense had been condoned. It was pointed out that half centuries were not a usual time for celebration, and anyway it was only the 549th anniversary. Furthermore there was too obvious association between the month chosen—not October, the month both of petition for charter and of opening of classes, but June 30—the exact second anniversary of the "purge." Others stated that the real gravity of the situation was not the Jews and the treatment of them but the complete denial of academic freedom and freedom of thought and the subordination of the university to the State.

One of the best expressions was that of Charles Grant Robertson of the University of Birmingham. Among other things he said:

The Senate of the University of Birmingham has unanimously decided not to accept the invitation. That Senate cannot be accused of anti-German bias, because for years we have had a system of exchange-German and exchange-English students (graduate and under-graduate), and we have not allowed the deplorable and sinister developments in the German universities to prevent the operation of the scheme. We have refused the invitation of Heidelberg, not because we are insular and ignorant cranks, but because we are good Europeans, to whom the trusteeship of truth is a serious responsibility and because what has happened in the German universities is a flat and aggressive negation of the fundamentals of any true university life. Those who overlook the commission of a crime to-day invite the commission of a more serious crime to-morrow.

Today, more urgently than ever, it is the duty of the universities, and particularly the British universities, to preserve the pursuit of truth and knowledge from the rising tidal wave of intolerance, violence, cruelty, and persecution sweeping all over the world. Treachery to truth and betrayal of the conditions in which alone truth can be saved and promoted are a breach of trusteeship, the consequences of which may be irreparable. It is not the British universities nor the British people who are blocking cooperation with Germany. But cooperation can be purchased at too dear a price if one of the parties surrenders the first principles of a free life. Many of us feel with Lord Russell that "the threat to intellectual freedom is greater in our day than at any time since 1600," and are not prepared to concur in action which will be interpreted to mean that freedom of speech and freedom of opinion and freedom from racial, religious, and political persecution are of no importance to British university life.

Another writer stressed the fact that the question was neither personal or national—that everyone desired to preserve cordial cooperation between men of learning in the two countries. "Heidel-

berg," he said, "had stood as a symbol of all that is best"—

Scholars and men of science in this country would, I am confident, agree in regarding the contribution which Germany has made to learning and to science as one of the glories of the modern world. It may be doubted whether any nation during the past century has made a greater gift to humanity. Our admiration for it, and our personal regard for the men whose intellectual achievements made it possible, survived the Great War the national animosities and the disastrous clash of national ideals and interests. Germany was enabled to establish this, its greatest claim on the world's regard, by the fact that its universities and its seats of higher learning and research were inspired by ideals of untrammeled inquiry and of the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake, transcending all national frontiers, all racial and political distinctions, without respect to any authority except that of truth itself. Heidelberg has stood, for many of us, as a symbol of all that was best in the academic life and the academic spirit of Germany. Three years ago, there can be no doubt that all the learned institutions of this country would have rejoiced at an opportunity of acclaiming the long and noble record of one of the greatest of the German Universities. The question cannot, however, be avoided, whether what they are now invited to celebrate is not rather the disastrous changes which, since 1933, have done so much to destroy that academic freedom which was Germany's greatest treasure and its greatest contribution to the riches of the world.

A recent German account gave the number of teachers in the German Universities and seats of higher learning as 7,000. The Academic Assistance Council has already a record of no fewer than 1,300 who, since the revolution in 1933 have been dismissed or have retired for reasons of racial "contamination" or suspected political leanings from positions which they would otherwise still be holding, and among these are some of the greatest men of science now living. It cannot be doubted that there are many others, colleagues who have our respect and need our sympathy, who have been unable to retire from posts which they now hold under a political thralldom, and in the face of a racial persecution of their colleagues, which they resent and deplore but are powerless to prevent. Only a few months ago in the University of Heidelberg the renaming of the Institute of Physics was used as an occasion for such open rejoicing in the new regime of racial proscription and nationalistic fantasy as would be incredible if the actual speeches were not on record. Are our universities and learned societies to run the risk of finding themselves committed to the appearance of approving this kind of celebration, and of congratulating Heidelberg on the destruction in three years of what it has stood for through so many centuries? And would those men in the German Universities who are still hoping for a recovery of the old ideals of academic freedom be encouraged by the sending of British delegates to Heidelberg? Or would they not rather welcome a refusal by their British colleagues to take part in the celebration of a debacle which they are watching with impotent despair? These, it appears to me, are the real questions which our Universities and learned societies have to answer in making their decision.

E. Graham-Little of the House of Commons, speaking on the fact that London University, founded 100 years ago, was founded expressly on the principle that the question of race and creed should not influence admission to it. For the London University to send a representative to Heidelberg after that governing body's flagrant flouting of this principle, would nullify the original motive of its own creation and contradict the unbroken tradition of a century.

E. V. Lucas of King's College wrote:

In Germany as a whole, 1250 professors are said to have given up or lost their positions; over forty of these belonging to Heidelberg. Two centuries ago the Elector Palatine invited the Jew Spinoza to become professor there. Are we to congratulate Heidelberg on its progress?

To do so, indeed, seems to me a betrayal not merely of intellectual freedom—that is likely to survive in the end anything we may do—but of the voiceless victims of this persecution in Germany. Nor does it seem very intelligent or dignified to welcome with one hand the refugees from this oppression and offer the other to their oppressors. Courtesy there can always be; not congratulations. It is not with nongays that human liberty can be preserved; it was not by soft words that Voltaire roused the conscience of Europe against the Parliament of Toulouse and the persecution of Calas. After St. Bartholomew, through France was our ally against Spain, Lord Burghley did not congratulate the French Ambassador: he told him it was "the most horrible crime committed in the world since the crucifixion of Christ." When the House of Savoy tried civilizing the Waldenses by the sort of methods now being applied in Abyssinia, the envoy of Cromwell told the Duke: "were all the Neros of all times and ages alive again (I would be understood to say it without any offence to your Highness, inasmuch as we believe that none of these things was done by any fault of yours), they would be ashamed at finding that they had contrived nothing that was not even milder and humane in comparison. Meanwhile angels are horror-struck, mortals amazed." And a day of humiliation was appointed for all England. Today our statesmen are more diplomatic; Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Baldwin appoint us national humiliations of a different kind; but one may doubt if they are really more statesmanlike than their outspoken predecessors.

Today Germany hopes for English friendship; it is both wiser and more honest to make it clear that it can be had on conditions and only on conditions. The justice of modern Germany the world will judge hereafter; it will judge also

those who weakly condoned it. The Universities of England may congratulate the University of Heidelberg; but if so, posterity may be far from congratulating them.

The brochure closes with a summary of conditions actually existing in German universities, in answer to an article on German universities by Dr. Koster, of the Anglo-German Academic Bureau. A portion of it follows:

Scientific terminology even is made to serve national ends. During the last few weeks important-looking publications have appeared bearing such titles as *Deutsche Physik*, *Deutsche Mathematik*, and *Deutsche Himmelskunde* (Astronomy), together with fantastic works on various aspects of "race" which under cover of scientific terms, set forth doctrines that no serious anthropologist can consider. Such works are sold at a low price and are obviously subsidized. From *Deutsche Physik* by the distinguished physicist Lenard we quote the opening sentence of the preface.

"German Physics?" one asks. I might rather have said Aryan Physics or the Physics of the Nordic species of Man, Physics of those who have fathomed the depths of Reality, seekers after Truth and Physics of the very founders of Science. But it will be replied to me "Science is and remains international." It is false. In reality Science, like every other human product, is racial and conditioned by blood.

Professor Lenard assures us that "no people whatsoever has ever begun scientific investigation without deriving from the fostering soil of achievements already made available by the Aryans." Lenard, like many German writers, exhibits the confusion between "Aryan," a linguistic term, "Germanic," a cultural term of national significance, and "Nordic," a term of physical anthropology. This confusion is cultivated in Germany.

In future, the epithet "German" in such phrases as "German Religion," "German Physics," "German Theology," and so on, threatens to have in foreign countries a connotation similar to that attached to "German silver" in the last century. It will no longer be a term of honour, but an indication of base-metal. Such is the spirit that the authorities systematically infuse into the mind of German youth. Everyone familiar with conditions in the German universities is aware that those who are not Nazis by conviction or practice live in a state of fear and uncertainty in which good teaching and effective research are alike impossible. A German university under the new regime is as to one part of a regiment preparing for war, as to the other an intellectual concentration camp.

The attitude taken by the English universities was positive and unmistakable. Those who upheld it did so with sound reasoning free of emotional bias or sentimentalizing. That American universities did not stand as unitedly, that those who assented to the British position were not heard in protest as were the British, that many representatives from America went to Heidelberg may mean one thing and may mean another. It is well for Americans to be thinking what it does mean. *The New Republic* made this interesting comment on those who declined: "It is good to know that there are those in the educational world who will not tolerate any approval even by implication of the extinction of freedom, the travesty of scholarship, that now passes for learning in Nazi Germany."

Dr. Hake's Address

The subject of Dr. Hake's speech before the Association of University Professors was "Academic Freedom in German Universities." "Thank God for America, for the broad Atlantic and for freedom of speech, which reigns supremely from North to South, East to West. Many scholars would utter this invocation if they would but stop and think."

Let us stop and think. What is this thing, academic freedom? What forces protect it and whence does it come? I refer to Alvin Johnston in the *American Scholar*. It is a recent importation from Germany. In the seventies a thin stream of American students trickled into Germany, in the eighties the stream became a flood. For the pioneers came back with accounts of a mental world of unimaginable warmth and fertility. Since the days of the Greeks there had never been anything so magnificent intelligent as the academic freedom of the period of German greatness.

British academic freedom was older and better established but relatively cold and not infectious. (Continued on page 6)

AAUP Elects Officers; Papers Are Delivered

(From page 5)

The light of German freedom drew the liberal youth of this and other nations like flies. Freedom of thought and speech had grown so fast that any suggestion that it might wither seemed absurd. It never existed in early civilization. Johnston says that before Socrates an excellent "a priori" argument could have been advanced to prove that it could never exist at all.

It took 200 years to build the German university. It withered overnight under the heat of the Nazi regime. The American university has the greatest academic freedom today, and its opportunities are unlimited, provided it can retain this freedom.

Democracy is not immune to the sway of fashion and academic freedom has gone out of fashion in Italy, Russia, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Japan as well as Germany. The best of Italian and Russian scholars roam the world in search of work. But we feel more concerned about the German university because we felt that their academic freedom would be safe forever.

The following was taken from a letter to the editor of *Science*, written by a professor in a German university but left unsigned. "I seriously doubt that the writing of the most self-respecting of our communities of scholars would cause the slightest disturbance in the United States as you have always had what might be called in modern parlance a 'managed university.' We, however, are distinctly depressed by the regressive step on the part of the Nazi government. All that has been gained since the origin of Goettige has been lost."

It is a dubious compliment the Bavarian government has paid the United States in copying the worst features of American university administration. The idea of the students sitting in the university senate approaches the ridiculous. It appears as if another Parthenon had been wrecked.

"I feel certain that you will be interested in the latest constitution under which the universities are to operate. Before the adoption of this constitution the university was a self elected corporation, administered according to parliamentary methods. Now the university is placed under the leadership of one man, the rector, responsible to the minister of the social state. The rector is appointed by the minister of the state. The rector appoints his alternate. The university senate was required to resign its duties and a new senate was recommended by the rector and appointed by the minister.

In the past the deans were elected by the faculty, now they are to be recommended by the rector and appointed by the minister. The new senate is to consist of faculty members and students. Faculty and student body to be represented by an equal number. The senate is to be in charge of a scientific member who is not a member of the faculty but merely a state official. The deans may protest the vote of the faculty and the matter is then to be decided by the rector. All communications of the faculty to the minister are to be transmitted in writing through the rector.

Dark shadows have fallen on the once proud university. The professors have been forced out of the temple of learning. Few dared

raise their voices in protest. Many had sensitive ears and flexible backbones and preferred their jobs to exile. The protest did not come from the professors. It came from the protestant clergy. The obscure pastors bravely opposed the German Christian dogma while the professors sat in their cloister and let the books burn. Those who were not liberals, pacifists, socialists, communists, anti-Fascists or Jews were permitted to retain their jobs.

Before the war academic freedom was a characteristic of a German university. The freedom was shared by students and faculty. No student was required to study under a professor whom he had not chosen. Neither did any professor need accept a student whom he did not choose. The German student became a university man. He did not study at one institution but went from one university to another, thus becoming acquainted with the outstanding men in his chosen field.

The new decree did not affect the physical sciences as it did the social sciences. It was stated by the minister that the work in the physical sciences would continue as in the past. But those professors who had been burned by the acid of freedom could not adjust themselves to the strait-jacket of the Nazi regime, and many left the country.

In the social sciences it is quite different, here the course is prescribed by the minister. The first two semesters are to be devoted to racial fundamentals of all sciences. Lectures are to be offered on racial science and the pre history and political development of the German people, especially in the last 100 years. A definition of racial science may be of interest. Hans Nebholtz defines it as "A strange medley of theories studied by young men and women who want to avoid a liberal approach to knowledge and learn to think and feel as genuine Nazis think and feel."

In law the students are called upon to combat Roman legal traditions and to help build up a German legal science. They are warned against Berlin, Bonn and Leipzig and are advised in favor of Koenigsberg Breslau and Kiel. Minister Rust states that the faculty of these universities are regarded as political shock troops and that state and political life must be the central activities about which all other things must range. Since race pride has been made the central emotion, racial science logically becomes a basic science.

The student body at the German university has been limited to 15,000, not more than 10 per cent of which may be women. In order to enter a university it is necessary to have served at least six months in the labor camp. Hitler stated, "We have definitely decided that every German, notwithstanding who he is, rich or poor, son of a scientist or of an ordinary laborer, must be guided to manual labor at sometime in his life so that he may be made acquainted with hard work. Thus he may be able to give orders in the future because he has learned to take orders in the past."

The objective of the labor camp is clear for here they have ways and means of educating the youth to socialism. Men and women between the ages of 17 and 25 are eligible. On entering, each takes an oath in which he vows that he will: (1) Cooperate with all his ability in the building up of the national social state. (2) That he will obey his leaders and fulfill his assignments to the best of his ability (3) That he will be a faithful comrade to those who work with him. (4) That he will bring

honor to the camp by his excellent behavior within or without the camp.

The program for a day in camp is begun at 5:30. At that time all rise and the next ten minutes is spent in outdoor recreation. Next is breakfast, consisting of bread, margarine, jam and coffee. The flag parade follows and then the men march to their field work. The women work in gardens, tend poultry and take nursery training. At 9:00 further breakfast of cheese, sausage and bread is eaten. Work follows until 1:00 when dinner is eaten. After dinner they are forced to rest for two hours and after that is a play period. At 6:00 there is another flag parade and then supper. The evening is spent in listening to lectures or they may choose what they want to do. Lights go out at 10:00.

When a man enters a labor camp he is given a record book and his conduct and his achievements are recorded in this record book. It becomes a prerequisite for entering a university. If his record is excellent and he chooses to he may go to Potsdam and enter a training school and fit himself to become a leader in the work camp. Only the very best, however, are chosen for leaders in these camps.

If he chooses to enter a university he must work out a special problem. This problem must have a total political goal for an object. After he has finished this problem satisfactorily he may start the work in his chosen field. When he has completed his work at the university and wishes to take his examination he must again present his record before he is admitted to the examination. If his record is not satisfactory he will not be permitted to take the examination.

Minister Rust stated that Hitler recognized that the youth was suffering from a purely intellectual training, and that everyone must contribute to the state by hard work. He said it will no longer be possible for those who have not contributed their services to the government but have spent all their time in the university preparing themselves for special jobs, to obtain these jobs.

Last year Rust complained that the universities were lagging behind in spirit. They were not keeping pace with the rest of Germany. But the student body is now too zealous in promoting the Nazi cause. The professors must be careful of their ground lest they disagree in the least with the Nazi regime. When they idealized the Nordics they got into trouble. It was discovered that the swarthy Bavarians were looked down upon by the rare flaxen haired, long heads. The rector became frightened that the Germanism of Hitler himself might be questioned since he is dark and decidedly Roman headed, so Minister Rust ordered that the German soul should be glorified rather than the fair skin and a long head.

To sum it up, the university has passed from the hands of the senate to the control of the state. The state has changed the government of the university from a democracy to an autocracy. The curricula has been prescribed by the state. The content of the courses is largely influenced by the state. The standing of the faculty has been lowered to the level of the student. You cannot raise the level of the student by decree. Although the students seem to think that intellectual attainment can be proclaimed by Hitler or the minister of propaganda. The state requires oaths from faculty members, vowing to support the Nazi regime. Those who did not sympathize with the scheme have been relieved of their job.

Somerville Tells of Purpose and Scope of Union

(Continued from page 1.)

the management and control of money. The Union is an educational investment service preventing the waste of small savings in wildcat speculation, and directing savings into sound investment channels.

"A socially-minded German, nearly a century ago, viewing the incredible sufferings of the poor in the clutches of the money lenders, started the cooperative movement. The wage earner was taught to organize, to form his own bank, to deposit his money there, and to use these deposits to make loans to those of his fellows who need credit.

"A Canadian journalist, Alphonse Desjardins, studied this European innovation. The result was the formation in the parish of Levis, Quebec, of the first truly cooperative bank in North America. In the first seven years of its existence it built up a capital of \$80,000, made loans aggregating to \$350,000 to its members, drove the loan sharks out of Levis and launched a movement that today has the loan shark on the defensive throughout America.

"In the United States, the real propulsion to the movement came through Edward A. Filene, the Boston merchant whose interests and subsidies brought about the formation in 1921 of what is now the Credit Union National Association. The bitter battle which it fought state by state against powerful loan agencies was ended when, in 1934, with some states still not recognizing credit unions, Congress passed a law permitting their establishment under Federal charter anywhere in the United States or its possessions.

"Eighteen years ago, twenty employees of the New England Telephone and Telegraph company invested one dollar and started a credit union. In 1934 the eight credit unions within the company made loans totaling \$1,500,000 and had assets of \$2,000,000. These credit unions have grown to cover the whole economic life of the telephone company employees. Fathers borrow money to put children through college. The householder orders his coal in the summer when prices are low and gets a discount for cash. The fear of sickness or other emergencies no longer hangs over these workers. They have their own bank.

"Postal employees, teachers, civic employees who depend upon a set salary and dare not allow their financial difficulties to be generally known, have always been shining targets for the loan sharks. In 1932 the first postal credit union was formed in Brockton, Mass., with eight members. Today the capital of that credit union is \$36,000, and it is but one of 338 in the postal service. In Pittsburgh a few years ago, on investigation it was shown that there was an appalling amount of loan-shark activity among school teachers.

"The idea is sweeping through industry. Swift and Company had 134 credit unions in packing plants, refineries, and branches in the year 1935. The oldest was formed in 1931; most of them are less than three years old. In that brief time they have accumulated over \$600,000 in savings and made loans of over \$1,670,000. The Armour company credit union movement is even larger and older; it has loaned a total of \$3,300,000.

"Not so long ago, ten or fifteen new credit unions a month were

the rule. Now, since the granting of federal charters, new unions are being formed at the rate of 100 a month.

"Any group may form a credit union where there is a common bond of association. The group may be large or small, however fifty potential members is considered the average minimum. A union may be made up of employees, residents of a community, members of a parish or fraternal order, teachers, or farmers. The members buy interest bearing shares of five dollar value each, paying for them at the rate of 25c per week per share. The money so collected can be used only for making short term loans up to \$1,000 to the members of the group. Applicants for loans have known reliability already on record.

"Credit unions were included in the President's proclamation of March, 1933, declaring a bank holiday. Credit unions did not need it nor did they desire a holiday; they had done nothing to make it necessary. They emerged from it promptly and were all operating as usual in the states and District of Columbia at the same time as the other banks in first class condition.

"Prior to the March bank holiday, over 5,000 banks closed; during the same period over 4,000 banks were helped by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; credit unions were eligible to this same relief. During the depression in 35 of the 36 states, not one credit union was closed; not one rural or industrial credit union failed; in the 36th state, a few old credit unions functioning on racial lines, without the usual limitations and safeguards, failed. Three credit unions received loans from the R.F.C. This is the finest record ever established by any form of banking under similar conditions.

"The Northwest Missouri Teachers credit union was organized on September 13, 1933, with fourteen members with capital stock of \$435. By the first annual meeting in January, 1934, we had 69 members with a capital stock of \$548.73 and had made four loans totaling \$340.

"Our last statement of October 31 shows total assets of \$10501.44. We have made 221 loans totaling \$15963.77, to date."

Quick Trip to Vote

According to a report in the Kingston, Mo., newspaper, Henry Robinson, a senior in the College, made a fast trip to Kingston and return in order to vote on election day, Tuesday, Nov. 3. Henry voted for the losing presidential candidate, but that doesn't alter the fact that he made a quick trip.

Following is the report from the Kingston newspaper:

"Last Thursday evening, Joe Jackson, the chairman of the county Republican committee of Nodaway county, and Henry Robinson left Maryville for Kingston. Henry was to cast an absentee vote, his first vote since reaching that desired age of 21. Mr. Jackson stepped on the gas of his Plymouth as they rolled out of the college town. It was 20-30-40-60 and then on to 80 as the car glided smoothly along. It was late and the 91 miles had to be made before 6 o'clock, and only an hour and forty minutes to make the run. At 20 minutes until 6, Henry walked into the office of the county clerk.

"The 91 miles had been covered in 80 minutes, which was a good average for the first vote.

"After a few minutes' visit with home folks east of town, the car 'took off' for Maryville as Henry had to be back for a speaking engagement connected with his school work, at 7:30.

Dean Miller is Pleased With State Meeting

Dr. James C. Miller, dean of the College faculty, in an interview with a reporter for the MISSOURIAN, said that the annual meeting of the Missouri State Teachers Association which the College instructors attended on Thursday and Friday of last week was one of the best that he had ever attended.

Dean Miller considered the debate between General Smedley Butler and Private Peat concerning the abolishment of war, the address of Stuart Chase, noted economist, and the presence of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the country's First Lady, the high lights of the convention.

"Stuart Chase," said the Dean, "in his interesting and convincing manner, gave a very thought-provoking discourse on trends as they pertain to our natural resources. He gave a picture of conditions as they were 300 years ago, as they are now, and predicted that unless there is a pronounced change, the resources that provide a great many of our present day comforts will have disappeared 50 years from now.

The laugh provoking and convincing debate between General Smedley Butler and Private Peat, both of whom served in the World War, caused much interest. Each man had plans for avoiding further wars. General Butler, who was connected with the United States Army for 35 years, gave a plan whereby he said the United States could keep out of war for the next 1000 years. The General's formula was; (1) keep American soldiers at home, and (2) keep the American flag off merchant marine ships.

Dean Miller said that the auditorium was filled at an early hour in anticipation of the appearance of Mrs. Roosevelt, and that she gave, in a very charming manner, her discourse on "Youth."

Dean Miller had the distinction of coming in closer contact with Mrs. Roosevelt than most of the people who attended the convention. President Lamkin, not being able to attend a dinner given by the alumni of the Southeast Missouri State Teachers College that he had been asked to attend, requested Dean Miller to go as representative of this College. Soon after the dinner guests had been seated, Mrs. Roosevelt appeared, took her seat at the speaker's table, at which Dean Miller was seated, and spoke informally to those present concerning her interests in colleges, especially at Cornell University, where she is interested in the home economics department. The entire group was impressed by the unassuming and very human manner with which she spoke to them. The dean commented on Mrs. Roosevelt's faculty for putting people at ease, and said that somehow none of the persons at the dinner seemed to be appalled at her presence.

Music Holds Center of Assembly Stage

The Assembly program Wednesday morning was in the charge of the music department and consisted of musical numbers by students, under the direction of Mr. Laverne E. Irvine.

President Uel W. Lamkin presided during the devotional and reading of announcements. The brass quartet, composed of Bruce Coffman, George Nixon, Robert Paul and Merle Ostrus, introduced and accompanied the singing

by the assembly of "Holy, Holy, Holy," "Alma Mater," "Bells of St. Mary's" and "Smiles." Marjorie Fisher accompanied on the marimba during the singing of "The Bells of St. Mary's."

The freshman women's sextet, with the addition of Drury Davis, coloratura soprano, sang "Sylvia" (Oley Speaks), "Grasshoppers" and an encore number, "No Hiding Place."

The Varsity Quartet made its first appearance on the campus at the assembly and was well received. The quartet includes Merle Ostrus, first tenor, Ted Tyson, second tenor, Virgil Woodside, second bass, and William Somerville, first bass. Mrs. Herman Schuster accompanied them. They sang "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," and, as an encore, "Why Study?" which they dedicated to the faculty.

Miss Alline Fentress directed the symphony orchestra in two numbers, "Allegro" from Military Symphony (Haydn) and "Medley of Nursery Rhymes" (Seredy).

Writers Club Attend Convention of Poets

Members of the College Writer's Club will attend the Mid-West conference on poetry which will be held at William Jewell College in Liberty, Missouri, on Saturday, November 21. It was announced this week.

The following persons will attend the conference, Miss Mattie M. Dykes, Elizabeth Wright, Mildred Walker, Virginia Coe and Alex Sawyer. Virginia Coe and Alex Sawyer have submitted poetry to the contests held in connection with the convention.

The poetry conference on Nov. 21 concludes the five-day celebration of the birthday of Dr. John Phelps Fruit, who has been chairman of the English department at William Jewell since 1898. The occasion will honor Dr. Fruit on his eighty-first birthday.

William Jewell has invited all students in the colleges and universities of Iowa, Kansas and Missouri to attend the conference.

Mr. Louis Merton, secretary and founder of the California Writer's Guild, known as "he-man" poet of California who is a former student of Dr. Fruit's will read and discuss all poetry sent to the conference and will discuss it with the authors.

An announcement of the three awards will be made by Mr. Merton at 6 o'clock Saturday evening. The awards are to be holographs of Mr. Martin's poems.

Loretta Young In "Ladies In Love"

Loretta Young, one of the four interesting leading ladies of "Ladies in Love," has light brown hair and blue eyes, is five feet three inches tall and weighs one hundred and nine pounds.

Her favorite sports are swimming and ping pong and her hobby is collecting antique furniture. The movie she has most enjoyed recently is "Green Pastures," her favorite song is "Moonlight Madonna," and her favorite radio program is the "March of Time."

Her recipe for happiness is to like everybody and her best friends in Hollywood are Myrna Loy and Myrna's husband, Arthur Hornblow, Bing and Dixie Crosby, Herbert Marshall, and Gloria Swanson.

Miss Young's sister, Sally Blane, is also a screen actress. Her brother has just completed four years of law study at Loyola University.

Alumni Notes

Mrs. Henry E. Detherage, formerly Miss Ella Moore, a graduate of the College, assisted Mr. Detherage in charge of the booth of the World Book Company at the teacher's meeting in Kansas City last week. Mr. Detherage is the book company's representative for Missouri and Southern Illinois.

Miss Bertha Pence, a former student of the College, and Mr. A. Douglass of California, Mo., were married last Saturday, Nov. 14. During the Thanksgiving holidays, they will visit with relatives in King City, Mo. They expect to make their home on a farm near California.

Wallace Culver of Jamesport and Wilbur Heekin of Maryville, graduates in the class of 1933, attended the States Teachers Meeting in Kansas City last week.

Elliott Kitt and George Zuckora, former students of the College, are attending classes in the Kansas City School of Law.

"Gus" Williams, a graduate in the class of 1933, is acting in the capacity of assistant director of a Kansas City business men's athletic club.

Schumann-Heink Dies At 75 Years

The death of Madame Schumann-Heink, operatic and concert singer, in her home in Hollywoodlands Tuesday night brings sadness to the whole nation and many people in Maryville and in this College. Many will remember when on May 7, 1926, she was here to give a concert with her accompanist, Florence Hardeman.

Madame Schumann-Heink, despite her age of 75 years, had insisted on giving freely of her voice and time to civic affairs and, above all, the conventions of the American Legion. She has been acclaimed as probably the world's greatest Wagnerian contralto and has achieved riches as an operatic and concert prima donna and, in the twilight of life, won a huge popular following on vaudeville, radio and moving picture theatres as a singer of simple German "lieder."

Madame Schumann-Heink was a star in her own right, backed by twenty years' experience on German operatic stages when she made her first appearance in America on November 7, 1898, singing "Ortrund" in a presentation of Wagner's "Lohengrin" at the Auditorium Theatre in Chicago. Her impresario was Maurice Grau of the firm of Abbey, Schoeffel, and Grau, predecessors of the Metropolitan opera company of New York.

Gospel Team Fills Two Engagements

The YMCA Gospel Team of this College made two trips last Sunday in the College bus. The trip included both Hopkins and Pickering, where members held services at the Methodist church at Hopkins in the morning, and at the Christain church at Pickering in the evening. Thirteen members of the student YMCA made the trip.

The program presented at both churches was as follows:

Prelude by Edwin Tyson; Hymn, Holy, Holy, Holy; Solo, Turner Tyson; invocation, Albert Hadgamen; solo, Merrill Ostrus; offertory, Edwin Tyson; speeches,

James Hitchcock and Gerald Rowan; and benediction, Alex Sawyer.

The YMCA members who made the trip are Edwin Tyson, Turner Tyson, Gerald Rowan, James Hitchcock, Merrill Ostrus, Addison Hartman, Lorace Catterson, Lawrence Millikin, Alex Sawyer, Fred Davidson, Robert Long, Wilmer Allison, and Homer Dickerson.

At Washington

(By Associated Collegiate Press)

It has become an engaging although somewhat ghoulish pastime here lately to predict just when Glenn Frank, University of Wisconsin president, would be removed from office by the university regents. Everyone here has a theory about it, and more than that, they also have theories as to who will be Wisconsin's next president.

The impending ouster has actually become national news. So much so that such veteran seers and crystal gazers as Robert S. Allen and Drew Pearson, writers of the Syndicated column "Washington Merry-Go-Round," recently made a prediction themselves. The forecast they made was that Frank's tenure of office would be short-lived if the Progressives were successful in this election. At the same time they named Dean Fred, head of the graduate school, and Dean Lloyd K. Garrison, head of the law school of the university, as probable successors to Frank.

Not to be outdone, this writer now enters the prophetic lists with the prediction that a successful Progressive party will give Glenn Frank one more year. There is an outside chance, but a very slim one, that he will be allowed to continue as prexy for two more years, particularly if the Progressive slate comes through with only a narrow margin of victory for its major candidates. A decisive victory and Frank will be out by the summer of 1937, no matter what popular support may be rallied for him among the students on the campus.

As to who will succeed Frank, I do not believe either Dean Fred or Dean Garrison will do so. Fred is not widely known outside of Wisconsin, and Wisconsin needs a name just as much as it needs an able university administrator. Nor is Dean Fred likely to give the university liberal leadership such as would suit the Progressives.

Garrison would make a capable president. He is widely known, has advanced ideas and is well liked. But the law school head not only doesn't care much for the job, but would probably feel reluctant to replace the man who brought him to Wisconsin as dean, namely Glenn Frank.

Professor John Gaus, one of La Follette's brain trusters in the state government, authority in political science, particularly in the field of public administration, would give the university capable leadership as its President, but he too would probably refuse the job if it were offered to him. The feeling here is that Gaus would probably prefer the peace of his classes in the university department of political science to the worry and strain of holding the office of prexy, an office that has always been a target for politicians.

Alexander Meiklejohn, of Experimental College and Amherst fame, would give the office the lustre it needs to help restore the academic prestige the university once had. Wisconsin could not have a more powerful personality or a more inspiring thinker as its head, but it is doubtful whether Meiklejohn has the necessary administrative ability. Much more important is the fact that of all the presidential possibilities, he pro-

Livingston In Song Recital Next Sunday

Orville Livingston, a junior in the College, will be presented in a song recital from radio station KFEQ in St. Joseph on Sunday afternoon, November 29 at 2:30 o'clock.

Livingston, who is this year making his first public debut as a bass singer, has a voice of unusual depth and timbre, according to instructors in the College department of music. In previous engagements this fall, he has received many compliments on his vocal ability.

In addition to being broadcast from station KFEQ in St. Joseph, the program will be relayed to a Wichita, Kansas broadcasting station for the benefit of Livingston's parents, Rev. and Mrs. W. R. Livingston, who live in Oak Hills, Kansas.

Following is the program from which Livingston's selections for the fifteen minute concert will be chosen:

First group: "Bells of the Sea"; "Wiegand" (Cradle Song); by Brahms; "Love's Old Sweet Song" by J. L. Malloy.

Second group, "All Ye Who Seek," by D. Roberts; "Ain't Gwine Study War No More," a Negro spiritual; "Hear the Lambs a Cryin'", a Negro spiritual.

Third group, "Still as the Night," by Brahms; "All Through the Night," a Welch folk song; "The World is Waiting for the Sunrise"; "Serenade," by Schubert; and "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes," an English folk song.

College High Wins In Armistice Parade

In the Armistice Day parade last Wednesday the first prize for the best school float went to the College high school for their entry which depicted a peace conference.

The "Spirit of '76", that famous war picture was very ably depicted with Maurice McQuinn and Donald Owens as drummers and Leland Workman as flute-player. Ilene Kelly represented the Statue of Peace. At the conference table were seated the following students, who were depicting the session of a peace conference: Edward Hunt, Herschel Wiley, Mary Price, Mary Louise Stelter and Harold Purviance.

The float was designed and constructed by Mr. H. R. Dieterich, Louise Bauer, Margaret Porter and Martha Mae Holmes and was set up on a hay rack drawn by a team of mules, both of which were borrowed from the College farm. Second prize was awarded to Maryville high school and third prize to Harmony.

bably has the strongest aversion to the job. His idealism and steadfast devotion to just causes would bring him afoul of the politicians in short order. And he would certainly resign the presidency, just as he did at Amherst, before sacrificing any principle he held vital.

The next president may be some University of Wisconsin luminary in the natural sciences, some man whose political and social beliefs cannot be attacked because they have not been stated. What is most likely is that the regents will go off the campus to bring back a prominent outsider.

Walter Rulon is MIAA All-Star

(Continued from page 1.)
ing and Stanley Lewis of Springfield ran second, with Mattei of Rolla and Newell of Warrensburg coming in close for third and fourth positions, and Rouse and M. Rogers of Maryville in the voting. The center position has been more or less a toss up. After being dominated by Maryville for the last six years and with no outstanding center in the conference, Borgstadt of Warrensburg, and Richards of Maryville, were the only two centers in the voting and Borgstadt beat Richards out by a little over a point.

Walter Rulon, who for the past three years has been chosen as one of the best passers in the state, was chosen in the backfield as quarterback. Rulon has had a lot of trouble this season, and was unable to play in one of the conference

games, and the fact that he makes the sports editors' team is unusual, but he is the best quarterback in the state.

At halfback positions we have Ralph Alexander of Kirkville and Van Hammer of Warrensburg, two of the best backs in the state, and no doubt of university class. These boys proved their ability as football players and should make anyone's all-conference team.

Fullback position goes to Leslie Post of Kirkville, probably placed on the team because Kirkville is the champion and Post is its fullback. Post is a big, hard-running boy who can make gains and is a fair defensive man.

With the first team picked, there remains a second and the list of honorable mention.

This team is the choice of the sports editors of the conference, and represents what they think is the best team in the conference. There will be other all-conference

teams that are probably different, in many places, but this team represents how your school paper ranks the players in the conference.

The mythical second team is as follows:

Left end, Forrest Schwengles, Kirkville; left tackle, Ed Molitoris, Maryville; left guard, Mattei (Pete), Rolla; Center, Richards (Everet), Maryville; right tackle, Les Sherfield, Cape Girardeau; right guard, Dale Newell, Warrensburg; right end, John Zuchowski, Maryville; Quarterback, Louis Miller, Kirkville; left halfback, Johnny Brown, Warrensburg; Right halfback, Harry Babst, Warrensburg; fullback (captain), Ralph Cavanah, Kirkville.

Honorable mention was given the following: ends, Spradling of Springfield, Van Horn of Warrensburg, Hicks of Maryville; Murphy of Rolla; tackles, Prough of Rolla, Clabaugh of Maryville,

Gheringer of Kirkville, Parsons of Kirkville, Fox of Springfield; guards, Rouse of Maryville, Conrad of Cape Girardeau, Shirakas of Kirkville, Marion Rogers of Maryville, Dowing of Springfield, Grilli of Kirkville; centers, Harrison of Cape Girardeau, Mid-daugh of Rolla; quarterbacks, Godwin of Cape, Kiesler of Rolla; halfbacks, Yates of Maryville, Workman of Warrensburg; fullback, Nickel of Rolla.

Miss DeLuce At K. C. Art Meeting

At the Arts conference attended by Miss Olive DeLuce, Mr. Pellikan of Milwaukee gave an illustrated lecture on "Art in Everyday Life." "There are a great many things being done in the name of art which is extremely poor. Industrial Arts is a good example of this," he explained. Mr.

Pellikan showed that many of the high schools decorated the wrong surfaces and made the things worse, as a whole. He also said that the tendency now was towards simplicity in shapes, and towards shapes as shapes, and towards the elimination of ornamental designs only for function.

One of the questions asked after the speech of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was "what was the place of art in education?" to which the first lady replied, "Art is in everything."

TOWER PICTURES MUST BE IN BY DECEMBER 2.

All pictures for the 1937 edition of the *Tower*, College yearbook, must be taken by Wednesday, December 2, according to Miller Weeda, editor. Everyone should take care of this matter NOW!

On the bulletin board: Lost. The Mind at Work. If found please return to the library.

*Just plain old
Common Sense*

*You know that a cigarette
can be mild; that is, when you smoke it
it's not harsh or irritating.*

*You know that a cigarette can
have a pleasing taste and aroma.*

When you smoke a cigarette and find
that it has the right combination of mild-
ness, good taste, and aroma, it just seems
to satisfy you... gives you what you want.

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the time, and they give
me no end of pleasure.*

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